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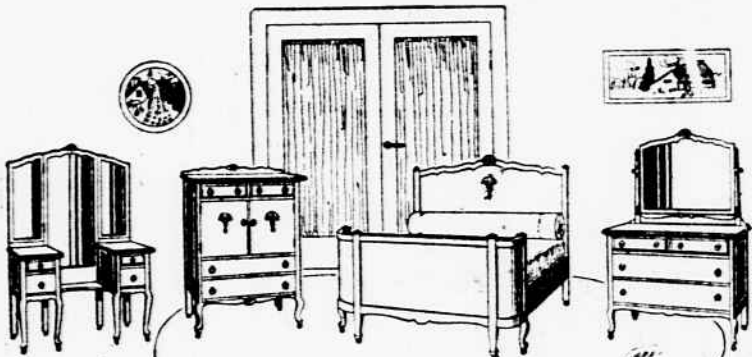
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9-Pc. Cromwellian Oak Dining Room Suite

The wood is dark and rich in color, in a deep antique brown shade. We are sure this Suite will meet the requirements of those who not only buy serviceable furniture, but demand style as well. It consists of 60-inch Buffet, 8-ft. Extension Table, 42-inch Serving Table, a Bench and five chairs, seats and backs tapestry upholstered.

\$229.00



Queen Anne Bedroom Suite

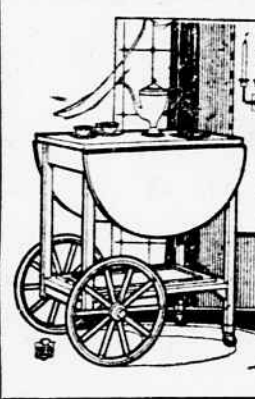
Mahogany, old ivory or American walnut finish suite of four pieces, consisting of large dresser, bow-end bed, semi-vanity and large chiffonette.

Separately—Bed, \$28; Vanity, \$48; Dresser, \$44; Chiffonette, \$28

Tea Cart

An ideal gift for the June bride. Style with drop sides. Choice of mahogany or walnut finish. Removable glass tray top.

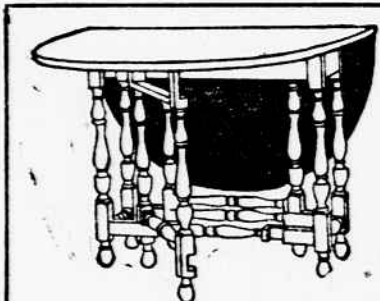
\$24.00



Summer Furniture

Fiber Reed Fernery
Brown finish—metal container included.
\$4.98

3-piece Fiber Reed Suite, \$29.00
3-piece Upholstered Fiber Reed Suite, \$48.00
3-piece Upholstered Fiber Reed Suite, \$79.00
Fiber Chair or Rocker, box cushion seat, \$6.95
Upholstered Fiber Rocker, spring seat, \$12.75
Round Fiber Reed Table, \$8.75



Gate Leg Table
With 26-inch mahogany veneered top—drawers on ends. An ideal gift for the June bride.
\$22.50

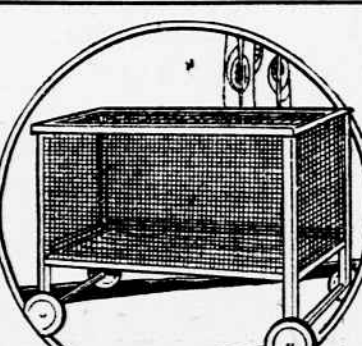


Simmons Mattress
New process—covered in two-toned art ticking. Roll edge, plain sides with rounded corners. All sizes.
\$5.95

Cedar Chest
This is worth owning. It is 40 inches long; plain or copper trimmed; tight-fitting top. Special.
\$11.50



Porch Rocker
A large, double-woven rush seat arm rocker of maple, with high braced back. Very substantially made.
\$3.75



White Enamel Basinet
Screened all around—including double-hinged top; white enamel finish; rubber-tired wheels. A very special value at...
\$11.00



Console Table and Mirror
Mahogany finish; shaped top; mirror frame with plate mirror. Dainty table. The combination is similar to picture.
\$13.75

WE WELCOME COMPARISONS & CHARGE ACCOUNTS

DR. MUZZEY DEFENDS HISTORY OF WHICH HE IS THE AUTHOR

Declares Citizens' Association "Goes Far Beyond Propriety and Decency" in Criticizing School Textbook.

Charging the Piney Branch Citizens' Association with going "far beyond the bounds of propriety and common decency" in its campaign to have "Muzzey's American History" withdrawn from use in the Washington high schools, Dr. David S. Muzzey, the author, last night opened a fight on his critics.

In an exclusive statement to The Star Dr. Muzzey refuted the charges made against his book by the Piney Branch Association and declared that those who criticized it are misrepresenting, garbling and slandering him without conscience. Some of the charges on the subject of the book, described as "deliberate falsehoods."

Until the present time Dr. Muzzey has made no attempt to answer his critics, pointing out that he has been too busy writing a college history. The renewal of the movement of the Piney Branch Association, however, aroused his ire to such an extent that he deemed it necessary to reply to the charges.

Association's Resolutions.
The resolutions of the Piney Branch Association condemning the book are four in number. According to them the book is—

1. "Inaccurate to a degree not to be tolerated in school history."
2. "Almost wholly lacking in incidents calculated to inspire patriotism in students."
3. "An attempt to spread class hatred by arraying the poor against the rich."
4. "A vehicle for making partisan arguments on political topics that are unsound, unpatriotic and wholly unfit for school children to learn."

Dr. Muzzey's Reply.
In answer to these charges Prof. Muzzey said:
"The charge of gross inaccuracy is one that can be answered by appeal to facts. Five examples of inaccuracy are mentioned in the report.
"I am accused of error in saying that a volley of musket shots 'apparently without the Major's (Pitts) orders' broke the ranks of the British at Lexington. I am a native of Lexington, born within a few rods of the battle green. I have studied numerous special histories of the battle, and monographs of local scholars like Hudson, Porter, Staples. I have found no scrap of evidence that Pitts gave any orders before the firing except his summons to the 'rebel' Minute Men to disperse."
"The report quotes against my statement Ridpath, the author of a popular history, who based on a picturesque event, without very careful criticism, to make his history interesting. No scholar would accept a statement by a special student of American history who had not not teach children that the British attack at Lexington was an accident, nor has it any remote bearing on the American Revolution. The British graves made on that day. The simple fact is that Pitts' objective was the stores at Concord. And the little group of Minute Men confronting him on Lexington green, and wanted them to stand and fight. He passed. As an inferior officer he had orders not to precipitate an armed conflict."

Meets Another Accusation.
"I am accused of error in saying that 'the cause of the revolution was a difference of opinion as to the nature of the British empire.' This statement is absolutely correct and is supported by the men who made the revolution. It is the Jeffersonian 'Summary View' or Otis' 'Vindication' to name but two out of scores, amply prove it. There are two opinions, in both England and America, as even mediocre students of American history know. Will the Piney Branch Association deny the presence here of a majority of Tories in many parts of the colonies? I do not anywhere see a single line of the British opinion right; in fact, I say plainly that I think it was wrong, and that the American historians like Trevelyan, Lecky, May and Green to the effect that Britain was in the wrong in the American Revolution. The Piney Branch Association to find a single sentence in my book which would give a fair-minded person the impression that I favor the British side. In this connection I suggest that the critics read such passages as page 2, section 101; page 8, section 10; page 99, section 112; page 100, section 114; page 103, section 116; page 108, section 123. I am constantly accused of 'suppressing' facts for fear of offending England (for Lord Northcliffe), but it seems to me that my critics advocate suppression of the facts on the revolution that differed from Patrick Henry's or Samuel Adams' for fear of offending the patriots of high-school seniors. I have not so poor an opinion of my young fellows as they give me credit for."

Takes Up "Separate Peace" Charge.
"I am accused of error in stating that we made a separate peace with England and that our commissioners violated the treaty of alliance with France and concluded the peace with England alone, thereby securing the whole territory from the Atlantic to the Mississippi."
"This is a very complicated question to discuss in a short space. The Piney Branch Association devotes two pages to prove that every clause of my statement is wrong. The whole question turns on the one taking of the importance of the provisional articles of peace which we arranged with England alone in 1782. Technically speaking, peace was not 'concluded' until France had accepted these articles and the countries had concluded an armistice with England, and I will acknowledge that the word 'concluded' had been used in the used in describing the separate terms we made with England. But this is a minor point. The treaty in all its important provisions acknowledged the independence, boundaries, Mississippi, fisheries, loyalties, debts) was agreed upon by representatives of England and the United States in 1782, without any participation of France, and much to the vexation of Vergennes, whom Franklin had to pacify and mildly to apologize to. I append quotations from careful American historians in support of the truth of my statement that we made a separate peace with England in spite of the instructions of Congress to our negotiators."

"The thereby in my sentence refers to the noun 'peace' as its antecedent, as any fair person would assume, and not to the adjective 'peace'. The fact is that these critics are not fair. They misrepresent me and garble me and slander me without conscience."
Other Points Discussed.
"I am censured for saying that Europe was 'amazed at England's generosity' in the articles of peace. I state only a fact. The English buy the peace, they do not make it."
"I am accused of inaccuracy for not inserting in the brief statement of how bills become laws the point that if the President fails to sign a bill within ten days after its passage Congress being in session, the bill becomes a law without his signature. It is true that in this summary passage on the powers of Congress I omitted to insert this qualification. My Piney Branch critics may have such comfort as they wish from this little fact of omission, to which their whole case for 'inaccuracy' is based. But how can general detractors be met? The second point of my critics is that my book is lacking in incidents calculated to inspire 'patriotism' in students. The incidents suggested in the report are deeds of heroes, which are read by children in the primary grades. Do my critics realize that the book is written for the senior class of the

high school? I do not tell over again the stories of Israel Putnam, Mad Anthony Wayne, Mollie Pitcher and others, and for this I am accused of the suppression of undoubtedly historic facts."
"Meant to Be Invidious."
"The word 'suppression' is meant to be invidious: to imply dishonesty, propaganda, etc. But every historian has 'suppressed' ten facts to one that he prints. It is simply a question of selecting the best facts (in the author's opinion) to relate. Do the citizens of Piney Branch really want their eighteen-year-old sons and daughters to be fed on hero tales best suited to the fifth grade? I have hundreds of letters from students, as well as teachers, testifying to the enthusiasm for American democracy which the book has inspired in classes. My history, says the report, obscures the great principles upon which the republic is founded. Yet the report does not deal at all with principles, but only picks out labels of labor-disseminators as a matter of fact. I dwell on those errors in detail and never palliate them, though I do try to explain them. This is my fault. I might retort upon my critics by asking whether they would be any more reliable than understanding them. My object has been to give the facts without exaggeration one way or the other."
"Class Hatred" Charge.
"I am accused of attempting to 'spread class hatred by arraying the poor against the rich.' There are five counts against me here. First, a general charge that I 'weave into my text labor's claim that the organized to oppose capital's right to own and control labor for its own greedy and selfish ends.' There is no page reference given for this quotation and I have not yet found it in the revised text. But I think Mr. Gompers would agree that it is essentially what labor is organized for. If any one reading what I have said to say of the labor movement, let him read pages 423, 436, 448 and 449, and find any attempt to array the poor against the rich, he must have a keen sense for misinterpretation."
"Second, I refer to the decisions of the supreme court upholding Debs' conviction and declaring the income tax of 1894 unconstitutional as 'an attack on the administration' (p. 442). Can anybody who reads a page of the radical propaganda of the middle '90s doubt the soundness of my statement? And is it arraying poor against rich to mention it?"
"This sentence is taken out of its context on page 442 and quoted to prove me a supporter of the claims of radical agitators. This is the most unpatriotic device of all. In that paragraph I am discussing 'The Discontent of the Radicals.' I am giving their point of view—a resume of my point of view is clear from the context as the radical point of view. This is my 'adroit way' of arraying poor against rich. On pages 448-9 I condemn their position decisively. My critics omit my opinion because they wish to attribute the radical opinion to me in order to depreciate it."
"Free Silver Campaign" Issue.
"Fourth, I refer to the free silver campaign of 1896 as a 'bitter battle between the western plowholder and the eastern bondholder.' I ask any student of American history, if that is not exactly what it was."
"Fifth, and most serious, I refer to one party (in a chapter entitled 'The Business Power Behind the Throne of Government and Refer to the other party (the Bryanites) as the 'people's party.' This is a deliberate insult. The text is on page 448 (page not cited by my critics). There I speak of a 'true people's party' (the free silverites), unsparingly condemning the latter (bottom of page 448, and page 449). This is one of the most glaring misrepresentations of my critics. Another case of misstatement on the part of my critics is the radical opinion to me in order to depreciate it."
"Despicable Sophistry."
"Could there be a more despicable sophistry? And when I give as a reason for the British lieutenant's among the suspected deserters the fact that 'Englishmen and Americans were not so easy to tell apart' (as, for example, Frenchmen and Americans) I am accused of 'excusing' England. Evidently any attempt to get at the mind of an Englishman, or to state his point of view in 1776 or 1812 is British propaganda. I am accused of making my book a vehicle for partisan arguments that are unsound, unpatriotic and wholly unfit for school children to learn. If I mention arguments that are unsound, I do so to condemn them. It is not unpatriotic to discuss any argument, whatever. Nor are any kind of political arguments unfit for high school seniors to learn. As to my partisanship, I could show my critics scores of letters from students asking me please to settle a dispute in the class as to whether I am a republican or a democrat. I append scores of letters from critics scolding me for my sympathy with high tariff or low tariff, east or west, socialism or conservatism, etc. The number of letters on both sides are approximately equal. A few weeks ago I received a twenty-page letter from a teacher in a New England town, saying that his book but was so good that I was so anti-British, if only I could be just to England! But I seized every occasion (in the civil war in the Manila incident, etc.) to put her in an unfavorable light! Sunt lacrymae rerum!"
Summing Up of Charges.
"Finally, my critics go far beyond the bounds of propriety and common decency in attributing to me motives that they do not admit for themselves. They accuse me of submitting to degrading influences. They call me a 'vehicle for propaganda' (page 4). They accuse me of fearing that the facts (Ridpath's legend of Pitts' discharge) would hurt the British in the United States. They say that I tell their children that the alliance with France was a scrap of paper, which I tell how we arranged the details of the peace treaty with England alone—the evident deduction being that I class Franklin with Bethman-Hollweg (page 8). They declare that

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